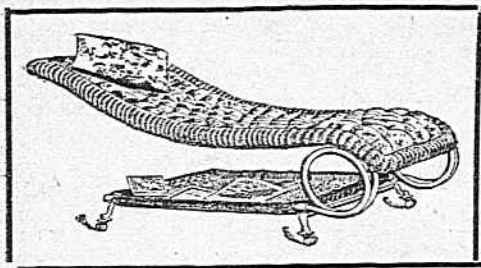


..Goal City.. House Furnishing Co.

THE WISE BUYER

takes advantage of the markets. Some are WISE but don't take the advantage because they neglect it. Take an hour and look over our store and we promise to remunerate you for the TIME. Refrigerators, Screen Doors, Go Carts, etc., at your own price. Come and see the Vibrating Spring Couch, the most complete and comfortable that has happened yet.



Simple, Strong and Comfortable.

..Goal City.. House Furnishing Co.

Cunningham Bldg. - W. H. Billingslea, Mgr.

WHAT MAKES PAINT WEAR?

The Oil! Linseed Oil! Just pure Linseed Oil! That's all! Nothing that man has been able to invent can make any paint wear longer than the linseed oil in which it is mixed. If everybody understood that oil is the only thing about paint that wears, there would be no sale for cheap ready-mixed paints. A prominent educator wrote us that his friend, a college president, had been swindled by using on his fine residence a ready-mixed paint advertised as first-class. He asked what was wrong with the paint and said: "When the rain had soaked it thoroughly, it was the most miserable looking thing you ever saw." There was nothing wrong with the paint pigments, if they had strong color and covering body. But the oil in the paint was not pure linseed oil. It had been, no rain would have "soaked" it, as pure linseed oil paint does not take up moisture. Waterproof oil clothing is cloth coated with linseed oil; and no pure linseed oil paint will wash off as long as the oil lasts. You can't rub dry paint on a building and make it stay there no matter how good the dry paint. Why mix white lead with linseed oil if it's the lead that wears? Why not mix it with water?

Wherever we have no agent, your own dealer will get "Kinloch" for you if shown this ad., by writing direct to Kinloch Paint Company, St. Louis, Mo. THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

To the World's Fair, Very Low Rates.

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, now on sale from Fairmont as follows:

Season tickets, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of \$26.80, round trip.

Sixty day excursion tickets, final limit not later than December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of \$22.35, round trip.

Fifteen day excursion tickets, to be sold daily at rate of \$18.75, round trip.

Ten day special coach excursion tickets on sale Every Tuesday in June, good going in day coaches only, on special coach trains, or in coaches on designated trains, limited for return passage leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale, at rate of \$13.00, round trip.

Variable route excursion tickets, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from ticket agent.

Stop-overs, not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Washington, Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Oakland and Mitchell, Ind., (for French Lick and West Baden Springs) within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with depot ticket agent immediately upon arrival.

Stop-overs not exceeding ten days

will be allowed at St. Louis on all one-way (except Colonists' tickets to the Pacific Coast) and round trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Validating Agent and payment of fee of \$1.00.

Three solid vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Three solid vestibuled trains are run daily from Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Columbus via Cincinnati, to St. Louis.

Magnificent coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and unexcelled dining car service.

For illustrated folder, time table and full information, call at ticket office, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Popular Seashore Excursions—Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del., June 30, July 16 and August 11 and 25, and September 8.

At the following very low rates from Fairmont:

Only \$10 round trip, ticket good in coaches only.

Only \$12 round trip, tickets in Pullman cars when accompanied by regular Pullman ticket.

All tickets good returning 16 days, including date of sale.

Stop-overs allowed on return trip at Philadelphia and Washington.

Ask ticket agents for pamphlet giving detailed information.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

CHARLES HOWARD,
Photographer,
Corner Monroe and Jackson streets.
Opposite Grand Opera House.

BILL POSTERS.
FAIRMONT BILL POSTING CO.,
R. E. Fisher, Prop. Office, Jackson St.
Bill Posting and Distributing. Consolidated Phone No. 523.

R. E. McCRAY & BRO.
Billposters and Distributors.
321 Madison St. F. & M. Phone 290.
Our customers receive the best—That's all.

SEE JAKE
At the Madison Street Restaurant.
Regular Meals, 25 cents.
Boarding by the week, \$3.50.

FOUNTAIN RESTAURANT,
WELLS & CRISS, Proprietors.
Meals at all hours.
Special attention given lunch counter.

ROUSH RESTAURANT.
W. H. ROUSH, Proprietor.
Furnished Rooms. 200 Madison St.
Open day and night.

PINNELL'S
Livery, Sale and Exchange Stable,
Porter alley, Rear of Court-house.
Phones—Bell, 147. F. & M., 209.

FRED MEADE,
Barber.
Under Billingslea's Drug Store,
Madison street.

YOU'RE NEXT.
F. H. JACKSON, Barber,
Cor. Parks ave. and Main St. First-class work guaranteed. No novices but experienced workmen.

A. F. MCKEEVER,
Ice Cream Manufacturer,
Wholesale and Retail.
Main street, Opposite Yeager's.

NEW BARBER SHOP,
Opposite Marietta Hotel. Everything First-Class. Bath Room. Union Shop.
LOYAL BENNETT, Proprietor.

WHITE FRONT RESTAURANT,
Frankenburger & Galentine, Props.
Boarding by the week. Meal Tickets. Try us and be convinced. Breakfast, 6 to 8 A. M. Dinner, 11:30 to 2 P. M. Supper, 5:30 to 7 P. M.
Special Tables for Ladies.

J. S. YATES,
Publishing and Commercial Photographer.
Stereoscopes, Views, Cameras and supplies. 721 Locust avenue.

RHINEHART & HUSTEAD,
322 Market Street.
Pressing, Cleaning, Repairing and Dyeing.

ERNEST SHERWOOD,
Barber, 308 Main Street.
Opposite Bank of Fairmont.
Eight Chairs.

FAIRMONT PRESSING CO.,
U. S. G. Bennett, Prop'r, 309 Monroe street. Scouring, dyeing, repairing, &c. Rates, \$1.50 per month. Quick work. Phones. Wagon.

MOUNTAIN STATE PRESSING CO.
C. B. FIELD, Proprietor.
Cleaning, dyeing, pressing and repairing. 329 Main street, up stairs.

ERNEST SHINN,
Barber, No. 814 Fourth St. 5th Ward. All work artistically done. Eighteen years' experience. Agent for Laundry.

FAIRMONT TEA CO.,
617 Merchant street.
Teas, Spices, Refined Coffee's and Granite and Queensware. Special Attention to Customers.

FAIRMONT ICE AND FUEL CO.,
M. M. Foster, Manager.
Office—304 Main street. Phones—F. & M., 398; Bell, 333-2.

JOHNSTON STUDIO.
Portraits by Modern Flash-Light Process. Day or Night. Hours—8 to 12, 1 to 6, 7 to 9. Yost Building, 105 Fairmont avenue.

MEAT MARKET,
G. N. Welsh, Proprietor.
Fresh and Cured Meats of all kinds. Eighth street, South Side. Bell Phone, 243-2.

No Parker Speeches.
CHICAGO, July 28.—Judge Alton B. Parker will not conduct a stumping campaign as the Democratic nominee for President.

This determination of the Democratic leader came out to-day, when it was learned that Judge Parker has written Mayor Harrison announcing his decision not to speak in Chicago next month. Judge Parker will speak from his front porch, after the manner of William McKinley, and confer with the leaders of the party in the seclusion of his own home.

Instead of coming to Chicago Judge Parker will send Martin Littleton, of New York, who nominated him for President, to represent him at the demonstration in Riverview Park August 20, and instead of conferring with Carter H. Harrison here the Judge will entertain Chicago's mayor at Esopus.

We have just 5 bicycles that we are going to close out at 20 per cent. If you want a bargain come quick. J. L. Hall's hardware store.

GRAY SQUIRRELS.

They Will Eat Nest and Have Been Known to Rob Birds' Nests.
It has been well said that the gray squirrels are seen everywhere in some of our New England towns are an indication of a higher civilization. It is certainly a pleasure to see these graceful creatures running across trolley tracks or over lawns unmolested. A stranger would have a very high estimate of the people of a city that could draw to it these shy animals. Like many rodents, however, gray squirrels will eat meat on occasions. They will even rob birds' nests. A friend on whom I can rely told me of two or three instances in Arlington, Mass., where gray squirrels had robbed robins' nests, having been caught in the very act.

One winter day, in going along a wild mountain stream, I was attracted by a fresh gray squirrel track, and on following it found where the squirrel had killed and eaten a mouse. He had evidently dug out the mouse, for I saw where he had dug snow and leaves away from the roots of some black alders to some depth. Then, taking the mouse in his teeth, he had run a few feet to a knoll, the mouse's tail having left its print in the snow between the tracks of the squirrel, and eaten it, leaving blood, hair and pieces of bone to tell of the feast.

One time I gave a young woodchuck to an old Irishwoman, who fed the chuk on ham. Now, if a woodchuck would eat ham, why not a gray squirrel eat mice or young birds? We have abundant proof that many flesh eaters will, on occasions, eat vegetable food as well as rodents eating flesh. Lovers of both squirrels and birds may find it possible to protect in some way the nests of thrushes, warblers, etc.—John Burroughs in *Outing*.

MODEL LODGINGS.

What the Rowton House Scheme in London Gives Its Patrons.

Every man who comes to a Rowton house is impressed with the fact that he can obtain better value and more comfort than he can get anywhere else. He finds that the conditions under which he lives are improved and that he has congenial surroundings and associates. At the resources of civilization he can have—bright, warm, comfortable rooms, lavatories with basins supplied with hot and cold water, footbaths without extra payment and a full length bath with soap and towels for the nominal charge of one penny. A man can do his own laundry work if he so wishes. He can use any of the reading, smoking or writing rooms, and, above all, he has absolute freedom as regards his mode of living.

Although the Rowton House scheme provides a complete restaurant where food of all kinds can be procured at exceptionally low prices, probably cheaper than at any other place in London, at the same time no resident is obliged to purchase any of the commodities supplied by the company. Residents can, if they choose, buy everything they want outside the building, while inside the Rowton houses they will find provided for them, without charge, every cooking utensil necessary, with cutlery, crockery, etc., without limit. A constant supply of boiling water is at hand, and good fires and cooking ranges are kept going at all times. A specially arranged scullery, fitted with white glazed sinks, with supplies of hot and cold water, is provided, so that any man desirous of preparing his own food can do so without any supervision or any interference from his fellows.—Sir Richard Farrant in *Cornhill Magazine*.

Clean Hands.

On the subject of unclean hands a physician says that cases of infection that could be accounted for in no other way have been explained by the fingers as a vehicle. In handling money, especially paper, door knobs, benches, car straps and a hundred things that every one must frequently touch, there are chances innumerable of picking up germs of typhoid, scarlatina, diphtheria, smallpox, etc. Wherefore to avoid any dangerous results the preventive is simply to wash the hands immediately and scrupulously before eating or touching that which is to be eaten.

Turned the Tables.

Mr. Sharpe (old lawyer)—Beatrice, is it possible that, in spite of my positive orders to the contrary, you have been allowing that young Snoodle to persist in his attentions to you? Miss Beatrice—Father, I decline to answer that question. Mr. Sharpe—You do, hey? I'd like to know why. Miss Beatrice—On the ground that the answer might incriminate me, and I'd like to see you get around that!—Chicago Tribune.

Reasons Obvious.

"We will sing 'Awake, Ye Saints,' immediately before the sermon tomorrow," announced the minister at choir practice on Saturday afternoon.

"Don't you think," inquired the observant tenor, "that it would be more appropriate to sing it immediately after the sermon?"—New Orleans Picayune.

Cool.

Colonel Gruff—I understand my daughter is determined to marry you. Well, I want to say to you that she's crazy. Mr. Nervy—Ah, hereditary. I suppose!—Exchange.

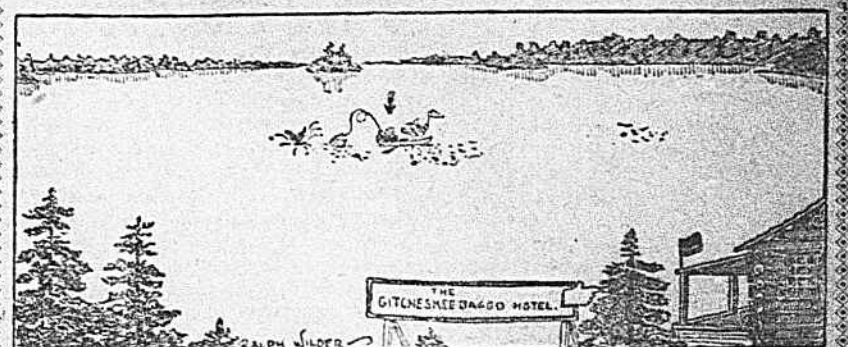
Then He Went Home.

He—I dreamed of you last night. Do you ever dream of me? She (suppressing a yawn)—No, but I'd like to very much.—Detroit Free Press.

We all have lessons enough, but they are not burned in.—Aitchison Globe.

Reliable Furniture at Fairmont Furniture Co.

WHAT THE DOCTORS ARE DOING.



ARROW INDICATES LOCATION OF DOC.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

NOISES AND MUSIC.

Out of a suggestion made at a meeting of the Professional Women's league, that children should be taught to scream musically, has grown a scheme to convert all the ordinary noises of the world into melody. The original idea was that mothers should carry tuning forks and give the babies the proper note and that where there are several youngsters of the wailing age in the family they should be taught to cry in unison. A teacher of music eagerly caught at the notion and enlarged upon it by declaring that there is no reason why the disagreeable noises of the city—the roar of wagons and street cars, the cries of peddlers and newsboys and the whirr of automobiles—might not, if properly attuned to each other, be rendered agreeable, instead of discordant and a nuisance. He intimated that a municipal league of harmony could be established that would bring about the new condition of affairs and that the enforcement of the law would appeal so strongly to all urban residents that there would be few occasions for the interference of the police to arrest people who did not keep to the ordained harmony.

The prospect is fascinating, but such a vast reform is perhaps only the dream of a visionary. For one thing every policeman would be required to be possessed of the delicate musical ear that would enable him to decide when any noise was off key, and the magistrate before whom he would bring the offender must be an even more accurate critic for upon him would devolve the duty of distinguishing between the scarcely perceptible shades and gradations that mark the border line of true harmony. The expense of setting up such machinery of musical justice in connection with the administration of municipal law would deter anybody but the enthusiast from advocating it.

Next would occur the necessity of establishing a costly appellate jurisdiction, for it is not to be supposed that eminent musicians who might be taken in by the police would fail to demand to have their cases adjudicated by the highest expert talent. It is even possible that the foundation could be laid for heavy damage suits against the city by a musician intentionally sounding a false note to invite arrest and then relying on his professional standing to convince the tribunal of appeals that it was the policeman and not he who blundered. The chance of having existence converted into "one grand sweet song" is alluring, but the cost is a repellent consideration. The scheme would, to be sure, provide numerous offices at comfortable salaries for the persons learned in the niceties of musical distinctions, but the difficulty of introducing a school of harmony as an adjunct to the civil service examining boards is one more obstacle. The sole gain that would be worth the expenditure is the contingency that if all the noises of the world could at a given moment be attuned to the same note the chorus might be so enormous in volume as to reach the ears of the dwellers on Mars, communication with whom has been the aim of so many experimenters in theory.

That a mass meeting or a National convention could be changed into a festival of melody is an argument in favor of the suggestion, and it is not beyond the scope of imagination that the harmony thus produced might have a beneficial effect in the councils of the leaders of factions within a party. But the doubt comes up whether politics would be such an attractive pursuit for combative Americans if the internecine partisan battles were abolished.

Music is as much an incentive to

war as to peace, notwithstanding that it is said to "have charms to soothe the savage breast." Its different effect upon different people is illustrated by an incident that occurred in a New York trolley car recently. A boy started in to whistle "Bedelia," and a passenger told him to "dry up his infernal racket." A second passenger interfered in behalf of the siffleur, and after the men had argued for several minutes they changed the method of disputation to fists. They fought all over the car, trampled over other people's feet and smashed a half dozen windows. A policeman arrested the belligerents, but the motorman counted the riot signal and a quad of reserves came hurrying to the scene. Order was restored without the use of anything more formidable than the officers' sticks, and the magistrate sentenced the second passenger to pay a fine on the grounds that the first man was clearly within his rights in trying to stop what he designated as a nuisance of a noise.

This affair demonstrates that there is no general agreement on what constitutes music. The boy unquestionably thought that he was entertaining everybody in the car instead of provoking a riot. The incident teaches us the danger of adding contentions over alleged or actual music to the causes that already exist to lead men and nations in to the throes of desperate conflict.—The Wooden Indian, in *Pittsburg Times*.

Judge Parker's Friends

From the N. Y. Times (Dem.)
Current goings-on at Esopus are not altogether of a nature to put heart and hope into Democratic bosoms. In the daily chronicle of arrivals and departures we miss some names that would adorn the list and give ground for encouragement. So far the candidate's time has been taken up with one class of counselors. There are other Democrats of a quite different class with whom let us hope, Judge Parker will presently seek occasion to have exchange of views.

We venture to indulge the hope that as the days roll by we may learn of the presence at Rosemount of Democrats like Judge Gray, ex-Secretary Olney, ex-Secretary Carlisle, ex-Attorney General Harmon, Mr. Chas. S. Fairchild, Mr. William B. Hornblower, and Mr. Edward M. Shepard. We are not selecting Judge Parker's guests for him—that would be an impudence. We merely suggest the names of the gentlemen above mentioned as types of sound Democracy, as representatives of a class of Democrats whom it would be disappointing as the campaign wears on not to see in conference with the candidate.

From the N. Y. Tribune (Rep.)

For one brief moment, under the urgency of the World, the Times and the Evening Post, Judge Parker, as an act of expediency, emerged from his relaxed into silence and his old companionships. How could anything else be expected? A nomination for the Presidency will not change the habits of a lifetime. Rosemount may during the campaign extend a gracious welcome to Gray, Olney, Fairchild and the rest of the statesmen and philosophers of Democracy, but the real heart to heart talks will be with the same old tried and trusted Hills, Sheehans, Danforths and McCarrens, who understand the game of politics and who have so successfully piloted the judge to this stage of his journey.

A Good Chance to Buy Lumber Cheap.

Kelly Bros. are closing out some lines of their big stock to make room for extensive changes in business, and for a short time will offer some good bargains in lumber, roofing, etc. If you need anything in their line it would be well to call early, as the reduction sale will not last long.